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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/674,005	09/28/2003	Denny Jaeger	NBOR-009	2386

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EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/674,005

Applicant(s)

JAEGER, DENNY

Examiner

Rachna Singh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5 and 7-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 5, and 7-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 10/25/05.
2. Claims 1, 5, and 7-22 are pending. Claims 1 and 5 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1 and ^{and 7-22}5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lynn WB
et al., US 2003/0229856 A1, 12/11/03 (PCT filed 2/12/01, provisional application filed on 2/12/00).

In reference to claims 1 and 5, Lynn teaches a computer program product for text grid creation. See abstract. Compare to ***“a method for creating and using grids on a computer operating environment”***. Lynn discloses

-Creating a layout grid in the electronic document by receiving user input. Creating a frame grid. A frame grid region can be determined by a user input selecting a grid tool displayed on the display with a pointing device and dragging a cursor a specified length on the page and the boundary line of the frame grid can be automatically coordinated with the plurality of cells so that it does not intersect any cell when the pointing device is released and a new frame is formed. A layout grid demarcating the layout reference on

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a page can be created on each page of the electronic document, the name grids can contain a named grid named "layout grid" and a frame grid can be created based on the attributes of the layout grid formed on each pages when the named grid named "layout grid" is selected. See pages 2-3. Compare to ***"activating a grid feature . . .to create first and second grids"***.

-The layout grid (known as the page grid) provides reference lines when arranging text or objects such as graphics at a specified location on each page of a document. The user can arrange the desired object at the desired location. The layout grid are vertical reference lines and horizontal reference lines displayed on a screen and a user arranges the desired object while referring to those reference lines. The user can create a frame on the layout grid and include characters and graphics in this frame and to position the frame and the data contained at the location on the page by manipulating the frame. A plurality of attraction points (snap points) are provided in the layout grid and are provided in the frame grid and the frame is positioned at the predetermined location on the layout grid. See page 2, paragraph [0033]. A frame grid is formed by a dragging grid tool where a frame grid is selected by clicking a selection tool. The frame grids are arranged on layout grid and can be moved to desired locations by selecting and dragging the frame grid. See figure 9 and page 5, paragraphs [0046]-[0048]. The frame grids are snapped to the layout grid. Compare to ***"displaying said first and second grids on said computer operating environment as graphic objects in response to user input, each of said first and second grids including plurality of parallel lines along a first direction . . .intersect at least one of said parallel lines,***

each of said first and second grids being configured to be modifiable with respect to size. . .moving said first grid over a portion of said second grid. . .dragging said first grid; and automatically snapping said first grid to said second grid when said first grid is released to create a customized composite grid on said computer operating environment”.

In reference to claim 7 and 15, Lynn teaches when the user uses the mouse and clicks frame grid creation tool 126b for the horizontal writing manuscript paper format in tool box 126, and then drags the mouse diagonally across the desired length on screen 121, the user can create a frame grid that has the same attributes and structure as layout grid 123 on layout grid 123. See paragraph [0043].

In reference to claims 8 and 16, Lynn teaches the second menu 21 of FIG. 3 displays only the parameters that are particularly important for the invention; of course it is possible to add other appropriate parameters can be added to second menu 21. The second menu 21 shown in FIG. 4 shows that it is possible to set parameters such as "orientation", "font", "dimensions", "intercharacter spacing", "character scale", "line scale", "interline spacing", etc. as grid settings. In this case "orientation" refers to the attribute describing whether the plurality of cells constituting the layout grid has text written horizontally or written vertically. The text is "horizontal" in the example shown in the drawing, so the layout grid is a layout grid for horizontal writing, while if "vertical" were set, a layout grid for vertically written text would be formed. Next, font ("Ming-Dynasty style" in this example), dimensions ("12 point" in this example), intercharacter spacing (also known as "character spacing"; "0 pt" in this example, i.e. zero space

between characters), and character scale ("100%" in this example) are parameters that determine the horizontal positioning and dimensions of the plurality of cells in the layout grid. Also shown as grid settings are line scale ("100%" in this example) and interline spacing (also known as "line spacing"; "6 pt" in this example, i.e. 6 points); these parameters determine grid cell spacing and vertical dimensions. See page 3, paragraph [0037].

In reference to claims 9 and 17, Lynn teaches the layout grid (known as the page grid) provides reference lines when arranging text or objects such as graphics at a specified location on each page of a document. The user can arrange the desired object at the desired location. The layout grid are vertical reference lines and horizontal reference lines displayed on a screen and a user arranges the desired object while referring to those reference lines. The user can create a frame on the layout grid and include characters and graphics in this frame and to position the frame and the data contained at the location on the page by manipulating the frame. A plurality of attraction points (snap points) are provided in the layout grid and are provided in the frame grid and the frame is positioned at the predetermined location on the layout grid. See page 2, paragraph [0033]. A frame grid is formed by a dragging grid tool where a frame grid is selected by clicking a selection tool. The frame grids are arranged on layout grid and can be moved to desired locations by selecting and dragging the frame grid. See figure 9 and page 5, paragraphs [0046]-[0048]. The frame grids are snapped to the layout grid.

In reference to claims 10 and 18, Lynn teaches a frame grid is an object comprising a frame--i.e., a frame itself--and the grid contained therein. Typesetting and layout processing is performed by arranging characters in a specified arrangement inside a plurality of grid cells demarcated by a grid and arranging the grid frame at a specified location on layout grid 123 as explained previously. That is, as shown in FIG. 9, the frame grids 30 and 31 in accordance with the invention have a basically rectangular shape, and comprise a plurality of grid cells forming a grid therein. One character can be positioned in each grid cell. Frame grids 30 and 31 are arranged on layout grid 123, and can be moved to the desired location by selecting and dragging the desired frame grid using selection tool 126a in tool box 126, for example. In this case layout grid 123 can be moved while keeping the stance pictured in frame grids 30 and 31, and additionally, when the attraction (snap) mode is on, the frame grid moves while being sporadically attracted to a plurality of attraction points provided on layout grid 123. In the example shown in FIG. 9, frame grid 30 is a horizontal writing grid formed by dragging grid tool 126b, and frame grid 31 is a vertical writing grid formed by dragging grid tool 126b. Furthermore, frame grid 30 is selected by clicking with selection tool 126a, for example, and this status is indicated by the appearance of eight handles (also known as "control points") 32a-32h on the frame of frame grid 30. These eight handles can act as attraction points to be attracted to attraction points on layout grid 123 when moving frame grid 30 on layout grid 123, for example. In addition, they can act as points for changing the dimensions of the frame grid. Frame grid 31 is not selected, so its eight handle points are concealed.

In reference to claims 11 and 19, Lynn teaches the appearance of eight handles on the frame of the frame grid which act as snap points. See figure 9, 32a-32h. The visual indicator is a circle around an align point.

In reference to claims 12, 14, 20, and 22, Lynn teaches a frame grid is an object comprising a frame--i.e., a frame itself--and the grid contained therein. Typesetting and layout processing is performed by arranging characters in a specified arrangement inside a plurality of grid cells demarcated by a grid and arranging the grid frame at a specified location on layout grid 123 as explained previously. That is, as shown in FIG. 9, the frame grids 30 and 31 in accordance with the invention have a basically rectangular shape, and comprise a plurality of grid cells forming a grid therein. One character can be positioned in each grid cell. Frame grids 30 and 31 are arranged on layout grid 123, and can be moved to the desired location by selecting and dragging the desired frame grid using selection tool 126a in tool box 126, for example. In this case layout grid 123 can be moved while keeping the stance pictured in frame grids 30 and 31, and additionally, when the attraction (snap) mode is on, the frame grid moves while being sporadically attracted to a plurality of attraction points provided on layout grid 123. In the example shown in FIG. 9, frame grid 30 is a horizontal writing grid formed by dragging grid tool 126b, and frame grid 31 is a vertical writing grid formed by dragging grid tool 126b. Furthermore, frame grid 30 is selected by clicking with selection tool 126a, for example, and this status is indicated by the appearance of eight handles (also known as "control points") 32a-32h on the frame of frame grid 30. These eight handles can act as attraction points to be attracted to attraction points on layout grid 123 when

moving frame grid 30 on layout grid 123, for example. In addition, they can act as points for changing the dimensions of the frame grid. Frame grid 31 is not selected, so its eight handle points are concealed.

In reference to claims 13 and 21, Lynn teaches the appearance of eight handles on the frame of the frame grid which act as snap points. See figure 9, 32a-32h. The visual indicator is a circle around an align point.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's amendments filed 10/25/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's new amendments have been addressed in the rejection above.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
01/03/06

William S. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
1/6/2006